West Virginia Miners Attempt to Pass Nojor Simons' Outpost at Pecahonias.

THE SHOTS WERE HARMLESS ONES

Some of the Southwest Company's Men Return to Work-The Troops Will Probably Remain Several Days Longer.

POCAHONTAS, VA., May 8. - Special. This has been a very quiet duy here. The

Five shots were fired at the guard at Browning mine late this evening. There was a hig meeting of strikers at Mayheury this afternoon, and one of the Sonthwest Company's "spotters" was arreated. He wired here for help, and a man was sent with a release secured from a West Virginia justice. He was found surrounded by a big crowd of negroes, who threatened to do him violence.

More Men Ordered for Charlottesville.

More Men Univered for Charlottesville.
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., May 8.—
Special.—L. M. Bowman, a member of
the Monticolio Guard, returned home yesterday on leave from the scene of the
coal-field troubles. This afternoon he
received a telegram, ordering him to
return, and to bring with him all the
fully equipped men possible. 61-s Furnace Closing Down,

PULASKI, VA., May 8.—Special.—Owing to the strikes in West Virginia and the border counties of Virginia, the Pulaski Iron Company has banked the fires of its furnace here, and the Pora Iron Purnace Company is preparing to 8 so. The managers of both furnaces hope to rejaume operations in a few days.

The direct cause of the suspencion is the mability to get coke. This strike will not affect the zinc furnaces here, as was affect the zine furnaces here, as was

## THE POCAHONTAS PICKETS. Governor O'Ferrall R fuses a Request to

Withdraw Them.
The Board of Trade of Pocahontas met yesterday afternoon, and passed the fol-lowing resolutions, which were given to Lajor Simons, with the request that he forward them to the Governor, with such forward them to the Governor, with such endorsement as he might deem to make. Accompanying this, Major Simons sent a telegram to the Governor, disapproving of the request, as is shown in the Governor's reply to the Board of Trade. Governor O'Ferrail did not make public Major Simons' telegram, but it is plain that he thinks the situation more grave than the Board of Trade makes it appear, and that nothing but the presence

appear, and that nothing but the presence of the Virginia troops keeps the West Virginia miners from committing violence in the Pocahontas mines. The fact that the Vrginia pickets were fired on ten times in one night is evdently held by Major Smons as being sufficient evidence

that his troops are needed. To the Hon, Charles T. O'Ferrall, Gover-

To the Hon, Charles T. O'Ferrall, Governor of Virginia:
Honorable Sir.—We, the Board of Trade of Pocahontas, Va., in meeting assembled, would respectfully represent:
First. That by reason of disturbances with the mining labor employed in this region, your Excellency has deemed proper to send troops into our town for the purpose of maintaining order and protecting the inviduable rights of private property, and while we heartily concur as citizens and business men in any proper acts or precaution looking to that end, we would further represent that all the public highways leading into over are being guarded by a cordon of soldiers.

FIRED ON THE PICKET LINE,

and ingress or egress is not allowed into or out of the town without a pass from the commanding officer.

Sectorá. We would further represent to your Excellency that our town was never in a more orderly state, and that there is no rioting or disposition to do so, and that there has been no attempt on the part of any one to prevent those from working who desire to do so, so far as our information.

orking who desire to do so, so tar as formation.
Therefore, we the Board of Trade of trahontas, Ya., representing a very reat majority of the business men and enerty owners of the town, do, as rejectors of law and order, and the invidual rights of every citizen of the ommonwealth, respectfully petition our Excellency, that the honorable commander of the troops stationed at this int be instructed to windraw the guards rom the public highways, that the general business of the town may not be inferred with further than the situation of affairs necessitates.

of affairs necessitates.

FOCAHONTAS BOARD OF TRADE.

C. C. Mitchell, Secretary.

J. L. Baber, President.

Here is the Governor's reply, which was telegraphed at 2 o'clek this morn-

I am in receipt of your resolutions, adopted at your meeting yesterday, transmitted through Major W. E. Simons, commanding Virginia troops at Pocahontas. In reply I will say that the presence of troops in your midst is for use preservation of law and order, and the protection of every citizen in his rights. They are not there in the interest of any person, company, or corporation, and any man who seeks to create a different impression is a dangerous agitator, and a wilful enemy to peace and order. The presence of orderly troops in any commanity cannot be disagreeable to any law-abiding citizens. The right of every man to stop work when he picases cannot be questioned, and the right of every man to labor without molestation must be enforced.

Now, as to your resolutions, which are worthy of the most careful consideration. You request that the pickets now

CHARLES T. OFERRALL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Want Blankets,

Brigadler-General Phillips received a tologram yesterday from Major Simons, at Pecahontas, asking for one hundred

MAYOR STRONG APPROVES.

He Acquiesces in the New York City Bi-

Fartisan Police Commission Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8.—B. L. Bursws, Mayor Strong's confidential secrety, at 16-25 o'clock this morning, devered to Clerk Kenyon, of the Senate, its Mayor's approval of the Lexon New Cell City Bilagrican, Police Commission. rk City Bipartisan Police Commission i, together with a memorand in sta-ing his reasons for approving it. The

There is inquestionably almost a universal and sincere belief among the people of the State, outside of this city, as well as on the part of a large number of our own citizens, that the political party usually in the minority here sught to have representation in the police board, because that beard has so streat powers of control over elections, and the powers of control over elections, and the fair exercise of that power is necessary to prevent the votes of the people in all parts of the State for President and Governor from being mullimed by fraud and intimidation here. This is not a question of merely municipal doministration but of State policy, and I am bound to respect the wishes of the people of the whole State regarding it. I have already constituted a police board in this way without compulsion of any law, and I am not prepared to say that the people of the State are not entitled to make the same course compulsory upon me and

ple of the State are not entitled to make the same course compulsory upon me and upon my successors.

Tersonally, he thinks it of comparatively little consequence to the municipal administration whether the Police Commissioners are of one party or another, provided they are good men and fit for the place. The civil service provisions of the hill are objectionable to him, and he hopes the Legislature will change them, and restore the department to the ordinary operation of the general system, but as the board provided for is subject to the State Civil Service Comsystem, but as the board provided is subject to the State Civil Service Commission, and as the police board is now so constituted that the interests of the civil service will be certainly safe in their hands, he has, after great hesitation, concluded that this objection ought not to overcome his reason for accept-ing the bill.

No Rioting in Nicaragua.

No Rioting in Micaragua.

WASHINGTON. D. C., May 8.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs at Managua telegraphs the Nicaraguan Legation, in this city, that there was no foundation for the reports that rioting was in progress in that city, or in any other part of the republic at any time during the late complication with Great Britain. The dispatch adds that there is no indication of revolution, and that everything is tranquil. The salute by the British warship on their departure from Corinto to the Nicaraguan flag, is very gratifying to the Nicaraguan people, and is regarded by them as indicating the restoration of friendship between the two countries.

Another G. A. R. Rant Post 20, G. A. R., of Cambridgeport, last night adopted resolutions protesting against the dedication of the Confederate against the dedication of the Confederate monument at Chicago on Memorial-Day. The resolutions close as follows: "We urger that steps be taken to prevent the descration of Memorial-Day and the paying of a tribute to men who were

THE CONTEMPT CASES DISMISSED.

The Whole Const tutional Convention Ac Declared to be Unconstitutional, While the Dispensory Law is in Violation of the Interstate Commerce Law.

COLUMBIA, B. C., May 8.—The State is in a ferment to-night. The United States Circuit Court has come with its strong arm, and dealt the government of the State of South Carolina two terrine blows. State of South Carolina two terrific blows. Many have looked lightly upon the issues that have been pending in the court during the past week, but these issues have been as momentous as any that ever arose in the old Palmetto State, and it is not within the power of a prophet or the son of a prophet to forecast the consequential events which will follow in the next six months.

At one fell stroke the registration laws of the State have been knocked into a cocked-hat, throwing open the ballot-box to everybody to vote without a registration certificate; something that is likely to cause a struggle in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention; something that revolutionizes the voting system of the State, for the Governor declares that he will not call the Legislature together to enact a new law, and the dispensary system has been practically killed, the law being nullified in so far as the vitally important interstate commerce feature is conserned, it that confront the present State adminis



claring that he is going ahead with the

And of far greater importance than any And of far greater improved the court in the registration cases, though, perhaps, the practical nullification of the dispensary law is of more general interest to the people of the State itself, and those outside the Stat.

THE REGISTRATION CASE. Judge Goff rendered the decision in the registration case. The court-room was packed so that standing-room could not be found. Scores of negroes were present, as were no end of liquor men. The negroes, when Judge Goff anded, murmured their approval, and order had to be restored. After recounting the provisions of the law and the acts bearing there are together with the facts of the case. on, together with the facts of the case, he traced the negro's career from the time of slavery; gave a history of the pas-sage of the fourteenth and fifteenth sage of the lower that these rights could not be abridged; held that the law in this respect was unconstitutional, and said the provisions of the registration laws seemed to him almost incredible, yet he thought them correct.

"The statement this compatinat makes is appalling, the outrage stupendous, the result close on the borderland that divides outrage from crime." The constitutional convention act cured no defects. The State frankly admitted that the object was to disfranchise as many negroes as possible. He held that the laws were unconstitutional in toto; that the court had jurisdiction, etc. He held that certificates of registration could not be demanded; that no official of any State was above the law.

THE INJUNCTION PERPETUAL,

He remarked that inclination was min-gled with duty in this matter. He was severe on the position of the State in regarding the court as a foreign juris-diction. This position was as strange and wonderful to him as the story he had her beach in this case.

and wonnerful to him as the story he had just hearthin this case.

He passed an order as prayed for, re-straining and enjoining the supervisors of registration as an official and individu-ally from the performance of any of the acts mentioned and complained of. The injunction is perpetual. Governor Evans declares that he will not call an extra session of the Legisla-

He says the fight will have to come or

He says the fight will have to come on a free ballot, and regards the situation as a grave crists. To-night he said:

"You can say that I am wrought up with indignation, and that we will take the decree; read It carefully, and put our reflections to the people of the State in due season. It is the gravest question that ever controlled us, and the people may rest assured that we will take no action without mature deliberation. The time has come now to act, and at the proper time I will act in a manner that no true South Carolinian can fail to uphold. But they may rest assured that white supremacy in South Carolina will be maintained."

THE DISPENSARY DECISION.

Judge Simonton rendered the decision in the dispensary case, which created a profound sensation. It was in the case from Charleston. After reviewing the case, and holding that the court had jurisliction, he said:

diction, he said:
"The dispensary law nowhere declares
that the use and consumption of alcoholic
liquors in themselves are injurious to the
morals, good-health, and safety of the morals, good-health, and safety of the State, or of her people. On the contrary, the dispensary law makes the most am-ple provision for the purchase of alcoholic liquors in this State, and elsewhere; for their distribution in convenient packages within the reach of nearly every person throughout all portions of the State; for use and consumption by the people of the State, and in every way it encourages such use and consumption.

the State, and in every way it encourages such use and consumption.

"Even in localities in which the majority of the inhabitants refuse to have a dispensary, provision is made for the procurement of alcoholic liquor by those persons within the locality who desire to use it. Alcoholic liquor is deleared to be contraband, and against the morals, good health, and safety of the State, only when it is not imported by the dispenser, or is not in his hands, or in the hands of some one with his permission. Alcoholic liquors imported into this State, and dequors imported into this State, and deone with his permission. Alcoholic li-quors imported into this State, and de-

clared contraband, and injurious to the good health, morals, and safety of the State, and so subject to seizure, just as soon as they are seized and passed into the hands of the dispenser, lose their injurious qualities, are put into the channels of distribution, and are sold to the people of the State for their use and confunction.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY MAY 9 1895.

"It is not necessary to go into a minute and detailed examination into all the provisions of the dispensary law, nor to determine whether all these provisions are, or are not in the exercise of the police power. It is sufficient for the purious details to the police power. The in so far lice power. It is sufficient for the purpose of this case to say: That in so far as the dispensary law forbids a citizen to purchase in other States and to import into this State alcoholic liquors for his own use and consumption, the products of other States, it discriminates against the product of other States. "Such discrimination cannot be made under the guise of the police power; and, further, insofar as this act permits the chief dispenser to purchase in other States alcoholic liquors, and to import them into this State for the purpose of selling them for use and consumption them into this State for the purpose of selling them for use and consumption within the State, and forbids all other persons from so purchasing and importing for their individual use and consumption, it discriminates against all other citizens of the State. It also makes a discrimination against all persons in the trade in other States who are not patronized by the State dispenser, forbidding them to seek customers within the State, and to enjoy a commercial inter-

tronized by the State dispenser, forbidding them to seek customers within the State, and to enjoy a commercial intercourse secured to others in this State.

"These conclusions rest on this discrimination: if it did not exist, and if all alcoholic liquors were excluded from the State, or if all persons were forbidden to import alcoholic liquors, or if the laws of South Carolina had declared that all alcoholic liquors were of such poisonous and detrimental character, and that their use and consumption as a beverage were against the morals, good health, and safety of the State, other and different questions would arise. THE INJUNCTION.

The injunction is an iron-clad one, the meat of it being in the following ian

meat of it being in the following language:
"Ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that a writ of injunction be awarded and do issue out of this court commanding and enjoining and restraining the defendants, M. T. Holbey, Sr., as chief constable of the State of South Carolina, and all other State constables of the State of South Carolina, and officers and other persons acting under him, and their successors in office, and also the defendants J. M. Scott, R. M. Gardner, and E. C. Beach, and all other State constables of the State of South Carolina, and all county sheriffs and their deputies, and all municipal officers, chiefs of police, and policemen, and all other officers of the State of South Carolina or of any county, city or in the State of South Carolina, and a any place in the State of South Carolina the companiant, James Bonaid, or ary other person women were for his own use and consumption, and from entering for cibly or searching or attempting to search the premises or dwelling of the com-piainant, James Donaid, or any other person in the State of South Carolina, or porting, holding, possessing, using, an-consuming the said intoxicating liquor as aforesaid so imported for his use an-consumption."

WHAT GOVERNOR EVANS SAYS.

As to the dispensary, Governor Evar said to-night:
"It will cont tofere, and t said to-night:

"It will continue its operations as here tofore, and the case will be pushed to the Supreme Court of the United State as speedily as possible. It is an absurd to argue that Congress has the right to pass a law giving to the State the power to absolutely control whisk brought into the borders of the State, as the weak the control of the State, as the weak the control of the State, as the state that the state of the State is the state of the though it were manufactured in the State and yet powerless, if perchance a pagired bar-keeper may maintain it is f his own use and consumption. Judy Simonton's utter disregard for the Wi son act, and or the original package cision, and of his own decision here fore rendered, shows the extent to whi fore rendered, shows the extent to which these people are willing to carry their animosity to this law of the people. The dispensary law is here to stay, and will stay, and I am confident that the Suprem Court of the United States will not stuitify itself by such utter disregard of the acts of Congress and its own decisions At any rate, they will be given an opportunity of passing on it. Further developments may be expected. The constability will continue to make seizures stabulary will continue to make seizures that's the way we have to get it in court The only way to get to the Suprem Court is by contempt proceedings,"

THE INJUNCTION VIOLATED ALREADY.

Judge Goff returned to West Virginia this afternoon, and Judge Simonton went to Charleston.

Orders for liquor are flying everywhere. A constable claiming full knowledge of the mandate of the court, has already

made a seizure of liquor.

The contempt cases against Commissioner Hixon and the constables were dismissed, in view of the disclaimers dismissed, in view of and apologies made.

To be Built at Newport News. NEW YORK, May 8.—A contract which has been signed between the Plant Steam ship Line and the Newport News Ship building and Dry-Dock Company, will ship line one of the finest vessels affeat, and next to the St. Louis and St. Paul, off the American Line, the largest steamer ever turned out of an American yard. The details of the new ship have not yet been given out, but it was learned that she will be over 400 feet long, and that she will cost in the neighborhood of \$600.00. She will be fitted up in the most modern style.

At the office of Henry B. Plant, it was said that Mr. Plant was ill, and could say nothing about his new ship. It was admitted, however, that the contract had been signed, and that work

tract had been signed, and that work would begin immediately.

Cleveland Sent No \$500 Check.

WASHINGTON, May &—The report that President Cieveland had sent a check of \$500 to a family in Decatur, Ind., on the occasion of the birth of triplets, which were named for Mrs. Cleveland and her two children, is denied at the White House. Scarcely a week passes in which letters are not received announcing triplets and stating that the President's family or himself has been honored in the naming of them. In such cases a courteous letter of acknowledsment is sent, but no check.

In gunburied. Too long has it shocked the sensibilities of the people of the Linited States."

The court had already taken out of its operation the incomes derived from real estate and State and municipal bonds; when it had as he believed it would, in response to the prayer of the complainants, taken away the income-tax from personal property. "What will be left" the bone, sinew, brawn, and brain of the land." (Laughter).

"Instead of being a tax on-land-owners."

THE ARGUMENT CONCLUDED. and bondholders, it becomes a tax only upon the labor of the land."

Mr. Choate Finishes His Spaech in Opposition to the Income-Tax Law,

THE HISTORY OF THE QUESTION,

His View of the Doctrine of Stare Decisis.

The Relation of Congress to the Su-

preme Court-Adjourned Until Monday, WASHINGTON, May 8.-Almost imme diately upon the assembling of the Su-preme Court of the United States at noon

to-day, the chamber being filled with spectators frawn there by the announce-ment that he was to speak, Mr. Joseph H. Choate resumed the closing argument in the learner.

ment that he was to speak. An entire that he was to speak. There remained to Mr. Choate about two hours of the five allotted for the presentation of his side of the case, and he entered upon his task in excellent form for the wo. He had just begun when the court rose yesterday to speak of the claim by himself and associates as to what had been decided by the court in its judgment of April 8th, upon the subject of the tax on rents.

Prior to the resumption of proceedings, Mr. Samuel Shellanbarger, of counsel for John G. Moore, in his suit for an injunction against internal Revenue Commissioner Miller in the District courts, asked leave to make a brief oral argument at the close of Mr. Choate's remarks, to be largely devoted to the question of uniformity, but the Chief Justice stated that it would be impossible to grant the application at this time. cation at this time,

TO ANSWER MR. OLNEY. Mr. Choate, in opening, said that he would not proceed on the line laid down yesterday, but would devote himself to the consideration of certain questions asked yesterday by the Attorney-General in his address.

The Attorney-General had contended, among other things, that if the construction of the Constitution set up by the contestants of the tax

among other construction of the Constitution set up by the contestants of the tax were maintained, it would seriously impair the resources and power of the Government in times of emergency.

"Figures will not lie," it had been aid, remarked Mr. Choate, but it was equally well known that they would convey entirely different meanings, according as they might be handled. Upon that point, said Mr. Choate, their brief filed in the case presented some statements and figures which demonstrated the unsoundness of the Attorney-General's claim.

"The rights of citizens," that document stated, "cannot be affected by exagseration of the importance to the Government of the questions now involved.

The fravious income tax,

- THE PREVIOUS INCOME TAX.

THE PREVIOUS INCOME TAX.

"The only previous income-tax known in the country's history arose from the necessities of the civil war. Up to the close of 1895 it is computed that the Government had expended for war purposes more than \$4,000,000,000; yet only \$125,082,835 came from this income tax. This shows how significant a part that tax played in supplying the country's requirements at the time of its greatest necessity. What saved the country was its high financial credit, and the patriotic attachment of its citizens to the system of government guaranteed by its Constitution. Those resources, it is earnestly submitted, will be most surely preserved by faithful administration of its fundamental law; not by efforts to fritter away the bulwarks of private rights and private property, which were established

personal property, and his contention was that the corpus of personal property was entitled to the same protection as real estate, and that a rax on the income de-rived therefrom was a direct tax as much as a tax on rents. And in this position he was aided by the frank avow-al of the Attorney-General that it was logically so.

Mr. Choate then went into the history of the question and quoted from the April decision of the court to sustain his contention, that personal property was subject only to a direct tax leviced and collected by the rule of apportionment.

Turning then to the decisions of the court, Mr. Choate referred to the doctory of three of these decisions of the court, and the courts of the courts. trine of stare decisis. To observe it doctrine without modification, he sai would raise the judiciary above the courrent branch of the Government, t legislative, for thereby the court wou legislative, for thereby the court would fail to enforce a rule in respect to itself that it enforced against the Legislature. Justice Brown.—But suppose, Mr. Choate, that Congress has acted for one hundred years upon the decisions of this court. Is not that a case for the observance of the doctrine of stare decision. Mr. Choate.—I think not, and I propose a little later to show that Congress has acted wromaly in respect to those decisions, and without full knowledge of their effect. THE REFUND QUESTION,

Touching upon the suggestion of counsel that if the present income tax beoverthrown a demand might be madfor a refund of the income tax of wa times. Mr. Choate asked what kind o times. Mr. Choate asked what kind of political morality was involved in the aurgestion of the Attorney-General that because the Government had in the past illegally collected taxes, it must be permitted to go on in the future illegally collecting other taxes.
"But your Honors need have no fear on that score. The former income tax was paid willingly, and if any of them or their descendants should demand its re-

was paid willingly, and if any of them or their descendants should demand its re-turn they would be the subjects of gene-ral shame and general contempt. And, further, there is nothing in the history or the attitude of the Government to warrant the belief that if all who had paid the tax should altogether demand its return, they would ever get a dollar of it back. No, that suggestion can be safely dismissed."

Mr. Choate turned to the points male

of it back. No, that suggestion can be safely dismissed."

Mr. Choate turned to the points made with respect of lack of uniformity, and of illegal and unjust exceptions.

The exception of incomes of \$4,000 and less from the operation of the law, Mr. Choate said, was even less defensible or excusable than that in relation to mutual insurance companies. Its object was to make the law applicable only to a very small proportion of the people, largely residing in a few of the States, the old Scaboard States, who gave up so much in the compromise that resulted in the adoption of the Constitution.

A "MUTILATED CORPSE."

Mr. Choate said there remained, then, but the one other question to be considered: Did the unconstitutional features of the law, already so declared by the court, invalidate the rest of the law?
"We say that it does; that this mangled and mutilated corpse has been too long unburied. Too long has it shocked the sensibilities of the people of the linted States."

A SLAP AT CONGRESS.

A SLAP AT CONGRESS.

In conclusion, Mr. Choate said: "We may not go into the breasts and bosoms of legislators to discover their motives, but when the authorized representative of the Government (referring to the speech of the Attorney-General on the first hearing) tells us that the law was intended to reach and affect only a select class of citizens, we may accept his interpretation of the law as contemplated by the framers, and we may well believe that a Congress, the balance of power of by the framers, and we may well believe that a Congress, the balance of power of which, to give them the most dignified name, was held by representatives of the People's party, would not have passed a law which would permit the principal objects of it to escape through its unconstitutionality, as declared by your Honors. After the escape of these big fish through the rents made in the mesh by your decision, the Congress that passed the law would have no further use for it."

crier to adjourn court until Monday, May 20th.

HAS REACHED A CRISIS. The Controversy Existing in the Order of Elks.

BALTIMORE, MD., May 8.-The con troversy which began a year ago in the Order of Elks has reached a crisis. Grand Exalted Ruler Edwin B. Hay yesterday sent to Grand Trustee P. J. Campbell a copy of an official circular, which will be forwarded to and read in all the lodges of the United States in which it is stated that "any subordinate lodge or oldges refusing allegiance to the Grand

is stated that "any subordinate lodge or lodges refusing allegiance to the Grand Lodge, defying its authority, attempting or claiming to exercise the rights and functions of Eliks by virtue of any pretended authority from any other power or body, shall be deemed guilty of treason to this Grand Lodge."

The occasion for the pronunciamento is the proposed meeting of a self-constituted hody of Eliks, to be held in Buffalo, N. Tr. May 20th, Mr. Hay vigorously refuses to countenance the meeting or its purposes, and adds that it could accomplish nothing more than to keep alive the controversy which began over the Jamestown-Atlantic City meetings last June. He deplores the attempt to banish the old order, turn down its landmarks, forsake its history, blot out its dearest memories and forget its founders and its traditions. All lodges that have elected delegates to go to Buffalo are requested to reconsider their action and reaffirm allegiance to the Grand Lodge, which will meet in annual session at Atlantic City, N. f. July 4th. meet in annual session at Atlantic City,

N. J., July 8th.

The Grand Exalted Ruler quotes section 13 of the constitution, which says that any Grand Lodge member participating in the deliberations of any body unlawfully assuming to be the Grand Lodge of B. P. O. E. shall be suspended from membership in the Grand Lodge, and adds that "while the order exists its laws must be obeyed."

TO SECURE JEFFERSON'S PAPERS. for Sale.

ment is endeavoring to secure possession of some 5.00 letters of great historical interest and public value, owned by a member of the Jefferson family, residing

tire collection for sale, for the sum of \$2,000, and the State Department is afarid that it will be taken at that price be-fore the Federal Government can secure it. The matter of purchase has been dis-cussed by the President and Cabinet, but with no result. Mr. Gresham's filness

partment contingent fund. Owing to his severe illness, Mr. Greshain cannot look into the matter, and his subordinate officials are doubtful as to the right of

any other person than the Secretary to apply a part of the fund to the purpose desired.

The first commission of Mr. Jefferson as Secretary of State is the paper in the collection most desired by the Departofficial communications signed by Napo-icon and various sovereigns, and a num-ber of personal letters to Jefferson from the Duke of Wellington, Washington, Franklin, and other distinguished men. A large number of the letters written by Jefferson relate to agricultural sub-jects, and these have been turned over to Secretary Morton for inspection, in order to determine whether or not be wants them for the Agricultual Depart-ment collection.

THE GOLDEN RULE INVOLVED. Federal Authorities Disturbed at the Retention of the Spanish Cruiser.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The action of the Florida State health authorities in refusing to release the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel, detained for violation of quarantine laws, at Mullet Key, is like-ty to cause considerable embarrasament to the United States Government, if not

to the United States Government, if not to the State of Florida.

Secretary Carlisle's telegram to the State health officer directing him to release the cruiser was sent after consultation with and on advice of the State Department, which held that the detention was contrary to the treaty stipulation. This Government, has projected tion. This Government has protested many times against the action of the foreign governments in quarantining United States naval vessels, and cannot, Infanta Isabella is not released promptly it is likely that some vigorous measures will be taken by the Federal Government to prevent a repetition of the incident.

It is Addicks or Nobody,

DOVER, DEL. May 8.—On the first ballot taken to-day, the Massey men went to James Pennewill, of Dover, and went to James Pennewill, of Dover, and the Higgins men went to Henry A. Du-pont, of Newcastle county. The ballot resulted: Henry A. Dupont (Rep.), 6; J. Edward Addicks (Rep.), 6; James Pen-newill (Rep.), 7; Edward Ridgely (Dem.), 9; Ebe W. Tunnell (Dem.), 1. The Ad-dicks men remained firm, and will not leave their candidate. With them it leave their candidate. With them it is Addicks or nobody. Nine ballots were taken without re-sult, and then the convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

A Stage-Coach Held Up.

A Stage-Coach Held Up.

CALISTOGA, CALL, May 8.—The stage coach, running between this place and Clear Lake was held up and robbed yesterday afternoon by two masked men, who secured about \$1.300 in cash. They also looted the Wells-Fargo treasure-box. It is not know how much they got from the box. The highwaymen also secured considerable valuable jewelry. A posse was organized and are in pursuit of the robbers. A reward agyregating \$1.300 is. robbers. A reward aggregating \$1,300 is offered for their capture.

Boxing Match in New York.

Hoving Match in New York.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Geo, Siddons, of
New Orleans, through Jim Lavelle, acting
as his representative, has been secured by
Matchmaker John P. Dunn to box eight
rounds with Solly Smith, of Los Angeles,
Wednesday, May 15th, before the new
Manhattan Athletic Club. Stanton Abbott, of England, and Alex. O'Brien, of
Philadelphia, will probably meet in a sixround bout the same night.

GODWIN IS CONVICTED.

HE IS GIVEN FOUR YEARS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

The Accused Was Charged With Complicity in Looting the Lexington Bank-No Appeal Taken by the Prisoner.

LEXINGTON, VA., May 8,-Special,-The second day's trial of Robert K. Godwin, assistant cashier and bookkeeper of the wrecked Bank of Lexington, upon the indictment of making fraudulent entries in his account for the Bank of Lexington kept by him as bookkeeper, was brought to an unexpected close late this afternoon, when the jury, composed of sturdy farmers from distant parts of the

county, renered a verdict of "guilty as indicted," and fixed the punishment of the prisoner at four years in the State prison, at Richmond.

The verdict was a great surprise to many, as it was thought that the Commonwealth had failed to make out its case, and before the jury came in many of those who had heard the full evidence predicted an acquittal.

dence predicted an acquittal.

The trial opened this morning at 9:30, with every space in the court-room filled with town and country people, and a large number of friends and relatives of the accused, from a distance, as specta-

Captain James Bungardner, of Staunton, who conducted the case for the State, opened with a vigorous speech, full of strong points. Some thought he made telling blows against the accused, and left no doubt in the minds of the jurors that Godwin did make the alterations in the accounts of the bank.

Mr. Frank L. Glasgow, a brilliant and able young attorney, followed for the prisoner. He was followed by Hon. John Randolph Tucker, of the law faculty of Washington and Lee University.

When Mr. Tucker began his speech the court building and yard were filled with an anxious crowd, who wanted to hear the eloquent attorney make his defence for the prisoner. Mr. Tucker made a strong presentation of the defence, and many thought that his efforts to show that the prosecution had falled to establish its case, was a full refutation of the charges. Mr. Tucker spoke over an hour.

NO NEW THIAL ARKED FOR.

When the Commonwealth closed its case and the jury had brought in its verdict, it was thought the defence would make an effort for a new trial, but after make an effort for a new trial, but after counsel and prisoner had held a consultation it was decided by the defence to accept the proposition of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth's Attorney said if the defence would accept the verdict, the seven other outstanding indictments against Godwin would be nolle pressequed, but if an attempt was made to secure another trial, or appeal, the other indictments would be pushed. Godwin was not sentenced, but lodged in jail.

ed for suspension of sentence, so as to enable them to use Godwin in the trial of C. W. Irvine, the business partner of Cashier Figgatt in real estate, whose trial begins to-morrow. Irvine is charged with securing \$3,000 of the defunct bank's funds through ove-draft. The friends of Godwin will make an effort to scure a pardon from Governor O'Fer-

GODWIN'S CHIME.

The crime for which Godwin was convicted is fi connection with the looting of the Bank of Lexington by his brother-in-law. C. M. Figratt, who swamped the entire capital stock of the bank, \$80,000, and about \$80,000 in deposits, and made his escape. Godwin was charged with knowing of Figratt's robbery, and of changing the figures of the books te hide the crime of his brother-in-law. the crime of his brother-in-law,

AMERICANS RULOGIZED ABROAD. Eustla' Recent Speech, the Figure Says, is a

Manual of American Diplomacy, PARIS, May 8.—The Figaro's article eulogizing American diplomacy and comment, but it would also like to secure plimenting President Cleveland and Ambassador Eustis, is the engrossing topi off conversation in American circles in Paris to-day. The Figaro's definition of Eustis' re-

The Figaro's definition of Eustis re-cent speech in London, as a manual of American diplomacy, is regarded as es-pecially fitting. The landatory remarks of the paper upon Mr. Eustis firmness, independence, intellible good sense, and todewent, are enthusinalically endorsed judgment, are enthusiastically endorsed by Americans in Paris, irrespective of

by Americans in Paris, irrespective of parity.

The Figaro says: "The United States did not join Great Britain when the protesters intervened in the matter of the Chino-Japanese treaty of peace, owing to that country's traditional policy of non-interference. The United States wished that Japan should not be deprived of her advantages, and would not have objected if Japan had setzed the Guif of Pechili and the Pekin road, but they would not have sent a war ship to support her. The inflexible attitude of the United States has cleared the norizon."

The Rules Made Public,

The Rules Made Public,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The
President to-day made public the rules
to govern examinations in the internalrevenue service, which was placed under
the civil service regulations on December
12th last. One of the most important
provisions authorizes transfers from one
classified internal revenue collection district to another, and from any classified
internal revenue collection district to a
bureau in the Treasury Department in
which business relating to the internal
revenue is transacted, and also from such
a bureau in the Treasury Department a bureau in the Treasury Department to such a district upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Treasury and the certification of the commission.

The Old Officers Re-elected,

AUGUSTA, GA., May 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company was held at the offices of the bank at 10 held at the offices of the bank at 10 o'clock this morning. The 11 per cent. dividend, payable quarterly, agreed on in 1888, was continued. The board of directors elected May 9, 1894, were unant-mously chosen again. Directly after the atockholders' meeting, the directors met and organized by the re-election of all the old officers.

Not to be Repaired at Norfelk.

Not to be Repaired at Norfolk.
WASHINGTON. May 8.—The cruiser
Cineinnati left Key West this morning for
Hampton Roads, whence it was intended
to send her to Norfolk for repairs. These
orders have been revoked, and she will
be repaired at New York.
The cruiser Thetis, which has been
surveying the coast of lower California
for the past six months, reached Mare
Island, Cal., yesterday morning, having
completed the work.

Cable Brevities.

It is stated that the Russian educa-tional budget has been increased three millon roubles, the increase to be ap-plied to the support of elementary schools.

WEATHER POLECAST. WASHINGTON, May 8.—For Virginia:
Flar, except showers on the coast; warmer; southerly winds.
For North Carolina: Fair, except showers on the coast; warmer; southerly winds.